



EXOTIC  
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# PHETCHABURI

TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND



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**P**hetchaburi is a very old town and used to be an important royal fort town suitable to be ruled by a king's son for a long period of time. There were so many names by which to call this town in the old days, such as, Phripphri, Phripphli or Phetchaphli. Some historians have said that the name Phetchaburi could be the original name because it is found on Stone Scripture No.1. It could have been named after the Indian style, according to Indian influence during those days, like some other towns in Thailand, such as, Ayothaya, Kanchanaburi, Suwannaphum. In addition, it is also believed that the name Phetchaburi might have originated from the Phetch River which is an important river of this town.

Phetchaburi is a central region province, situated on the west shore of the Gulf of Thailand having an overall area of 6,225.138 square kilometers. Its geographical characteristics are mountainous thick jungles throughout the border in the west where Tanaosi Range is the border line between Thailand and the Socialist Republic of the Union of Myanmar. There is a plain all along the seashore in the east.

of Changwat Samut Songkhram and Amphoe Pak Tho of Changwat Ratchaburi to the north; Amphoe Hua Hin of Changwat Prachuap Khirikhan to the south; and the sea-shore of the west side of the Gulf to Thailand to the east. The total length of the Phetchaburi sea-shore from the northern-most spot to the southern-most spot is approximately 80 kilometers while the total length of the border line in Phetchaburi dividing Thailand and Myanmar is approximately 120 kilometers.

Phetchaburi is administratively divided into 7 Amphoes and 1 King Amphoe, they are : Muang, Cha-Am, Khao Yoi, Tha Yang, Ban Lat, Ban Laem, NongYa Plong, and King Amphoe Kaeng Krachan.

The majority of the Phetchaburi population has for its principal occupation agriculture, i.e., rice farming, upland crop farming, fruit growing, palm sugar production animal raising, and fisheries for both sea water and fresh water.

There are three important rivers in Phetchaburi; they are : "Phetchaburi River", having an overall length of 227 kilometers; "Bang Kloy River", having an overall length of 44 kilometers; and "Bnag Tabun River", having an overall length of 18 kilometers.

The average temperature of Phetchaburi ranges

from 16-38 degrees celcius. There are most rains from July to October.

## ACCESSIBILITY

Phetchaburi is accessible by car through two routes. One is to leave Bangkok passing Nakhon Pathom and Ratchaburi to Phetchaburi totalling a distance of 166 kilometers; the other route is to leave Bangkok by Highway No. 35, the Thonburi-Pak Tho Highway passing Samut Sakhon, Samut Songkhram, Amphoe Pak Tho of Changwat Ratchaburi, then making a left turn to join Highway No. 4 on to Phetchaburi, totalling a distance of 121 kilometers.

The Transport Company Limited (Bo Kho So) operates a daily Bangkok Phetchaburi service. Detailed information can be obtained from Tel. 4351199 (air-conditioned coach) and Tel. 4345557-8 (non air-conditioned bus). The travel time is approximate ly two hours. Moreover, one can travel via several southern route buses, such as, Bangkok-Chumphon, Bangkok-Prachuap Khirikhan and Bangkok-Hua Hin which also drop passengers in Phetchaburi.

There are several trains daily leaving Bangkok (from Hua Lamphong Railway Station) for Phetchaburi and Cha-Am. Detailed information can be obtained from Travel Service Section, Tel. 2237010, 2237-020. From Tel. 4113102 one can obtain information from Thonburi Railway Station (Bangkok Noi) where there are trains leaving for Phetchaburi every day too.

## TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

### IN AMPHOE KHAO YOI AREA

**Tham Khao Yoi :** This cave is located on Khao Yoi Hill, 22 kilometers prior to arriving at Amphoe Muang

Phetchaburi. The Hill is outstanding on the edge of Highway No.4; the cave is in the east part of the hill which is located behind the railway station.

There are many Buddha images of several size and attitudes enshrined in the cave like those of Khao Luang Cave or Khao Bandai It Cave. According to the history, those Buddha images were enshrined long ago before the place was renovated by Phra Khru On of Wat Thai Talat. The legend also says that when King Mongkut was in the monkhood he once made a pilgrimage and stayed overnight for several nights, firstly in front of the hill and lately moved into the cave, for meditation practice.

**Khao Eko :** This hill is situated in the vicinity of Tambon Huai Rong in the north part of Amphoe Khao Yoi. There is an important pagoda constructed on top of Eko Hill by Lord Abbot Kaeo of Wat Phuang Malai of Mae Klong Town in the year 1912. It is now a tradition of Khao Yoi people to walk up the hill to pay their homages to the Wat and Pagoda during the Songkran Festival.

**Wat Kuti :** a temple at Tambon Bang Khem with a teak bot (a rite hall). Its outer surface of the walls is carved into scenes depicting the Ten Incarnations of the Buddha and the door panels into openwork of intertwined sprays patterns, all with masterly craftsmanship.

## TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN AMPHOE MUANG AREA

**Phra Nakhon Kriri Historical Park or Khao Wang :-** This hill originally called Khao Samana or Khao Khiri, is located in the vicinity of Amphoe Muang Petchaburi. The peak is 92 meters high. King Mongkut, Rama IV of the present dynasty, saw this hill and was so fond

of the location that he gave an order to Phraya Phet Nisai Sisawat, Chief Administrative Officer of Muang Phetchaburi, to carry out the construction of a palace which he could use during his picnic trip. The construction was completed in the year 1860. It was named by the royal command, Phra Nakhon Khiri, but folks of Phetchaburi commonly call it Khao Wang (Palace Hill) until now.

Phra Nakhon Khiri comprises royal halls, palaces, wats, and groups of buildings. The complex which was constructed mostly of harmonious Western neoclassic and Chinese architecture tops the following 3 large mountains:

*Eastern mountaintop*, location of a hillside temple called Wat Maha Samanaram within the rite hall of which there are mural paintings by Khrua In Khong, a renowned painter in Thai history. The wat dates back to Ayutthaya period. Another temple, Wat Phra Kaeo, tops the mountain as royal temple of Phra Nakhon Khiri, a resemblance to Wat Phra Si Rattana Maha Satsadaram (the Temple of the Emerald Buddha) which stands as royal temple of the Grand Palace, Bangkok.

*Middle mountaintop*, location of a 40 meters high chedi called Phra That Chom Phet inside of which the Buddha's relic had been placed. From here, a wide view of buildings on another 2 nearby mountaintops as well as Phetchaburi's provincial city can be seen.

*Western mountaintop*, location of royal residence complex including Phra Thi Nang Phet Phum Phairot, Phra Thi Nang Pramot Mahaisawan, Phra Thi Nang Wetchayan Wichian Prasat, Phra Thi Nang Ratcha Tham Sapha, Ho Chatchawan Wiang Chai, Ho Phiman Phet Mahesuan, Tamnak Santhakhan Sathan, Ho Chatuwet Parit Phot, and Sala Thatsana Nakkhattaroek. There are also several other buildings which are typical of



palaces within the complex such as garage, stable, Sala Mahat Lek (royal page hall), Sala Lukkhun (official hall), Sala Dan (post), Sala Yenchai (hall for relaxation), Thim Dap (bodyguard rooms), and kitchen. 4 forts stand at the 4 corners of the complex, each was named in rhyme starting with Thatarot Pongpok in the east. Wirunhok Borirak in the south, Wirupak Pongkan in the west, and Wetsuwan Raksa in the north.

Some parts of the complex on this western mountaintop were altered into *Phra Nakhon Khiri National Museum* where priceless antiques such as King Rama IV's and King Rama V's paraphernalia, bronze and brass sculptures used for decorative purposes in several rooms of various buildings, and ceramics from China, Japan, and Europe are put on exhibition. The museum is open daily between 9.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m. except Mondays and Tuesdays. Admission Bt5 each.

Phra Nakhon Khiri Historical Park is open everyday between 8.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m. Admission Bt20. The mountaintop palaces are accessible either on foot or by cable railway which charges Bt10 each for one-way and Bt15 each for round trip.

**Khao Bandai It :** This is a small hill having a height of 121 meters at the peak. It is located two kilometers from Khao Wang. On the hill there is a very old monastery called Wat Khao Bandai It, and built in the Ayutthaya era. It is a famous school for meditation practice where King Sua of the late Ayutthaya era used to apply himself a student of the Lord Abbot Saeng. Besides Wat Khao Bandai It, there are several caves which are huge in size and are located underneath the hill. The first cave is called "Tham Prathun" which has Buddha images enshrined along both walls of the cave. If one goes further inside he can reach another cave called

"Tham Phra Chao Sua". The name was given to the cave because King Sua came here to visit his teacher, Lord Abbot Saeng, who was offered a two-meter standing Buddha statue; this statue is in the attitude of calming the ocean and has been enshrined in that cave over since then. Another cave located deeper inside is "Tham Phraphuttha Saiyat" which literally means the "Reclining Buddha Cave". Such name is given to the cave because a reclining Buddha is enshrined in that cave. Besides the Buddha image, there is also (in the cave too) a very old wooden boat roof which was offered to the Lord Abbot Saeng by King Sua. In addition, there are several more caves such as Phra Athit Cave, Phra Chan Cave, Duke Cave (the name given to the cave after a visit made by Duke Johan Albert), Sawang Arom Cave, and Chang Phuak Cave, which may satisfy cave visitors to a high degree.

**Tham Khao Luang :** This cave is located approximately five kilometers from Khao Wang. From the foot hill, there are concrete stair cases leading to the cave entrance. Khao Luang is a small-sized hill having a height of 92 meters at the peak. However, Khao Luang Cave is regarded as the largest and most important cave of Changwat Phetchaburi because the important ornamented Buddha image built by King Rama V and dedicated to King Rama III and IV is enshrined here. This cave had been a royal picnic site since the King Rama IV period. He was very fond of this place so that he commanded the renovation of several old Buddha images in the cave.

On the right hand side of the entrance at Khao Luang foot hill, there is a big beautiful monastery called by Phetchaburi folks *Wat Tham Klaep* which is now *Wat Bun Thawi*. There are some interesting items to be seen in this monastery such as a huge multipurpose pavilion,

and beautiful wood carved door panels of the main shrine hall which was designed and constructed by the Lord Abbot who was a famous artisan. The old legend told by Phetchaburi folks for centuries is that the entrance of the cave at this monastery is the entrance of a twilight zone town where inhabitants are only young maidens.

**Wat Kamphaeng Laeng :** This monastery was originally a Khmer (Cambodian/Kampuchean) place of worship constructed in accordance with Bhramanism. Later on when the influence of Buddhism came into this region such a Bhraman place of worship was transformed to be a religious place of Mahayana Buddhism and Hinayana Buddhism respectively. Originally, there were five prangs (Khmer style pagoda) made of sandstone in the original place of worship. There are now only four prangs. It is presumed that each of the prangs was constructed to enshrine an idol such as Indra God, Narai God, Bhrama God, and Uma Goddess due to the finding of an Uma Goddess statue in one ruined prang in the year 1956. After being transformed to be a monastery by construction of the main shrine hall, the outlook of the wat is not much changed due to the existing sandstone walls surrounding the wat.

**Wat Mahathat Worawihan :** This is a very old monastery of Changwat Phetchaburi and there are clearly divided areas, i.e., the Phutthawat or the temple area and the Sangkhawat or the monk's living quarters, inside the monastery. The interesting construction of the monastery is the five-topped prang which was constructed in accordance with Mahayana concept as an offering to the five Thayani Buddhas. There is a replica of each on each top of the prang. It is presumed that this five-topped prang should have originally been a five-topped pagoda as same in Changwat Nakhon Si Thammarat and was then transformed into a five-topped

prang later.

**Wat Yai Suwannaram :** This monastery was renovated during the reign of King Sua or King Si Sanphet VIII of the Ayutthaya era. It was also renovated again with cloister construction surrounding the main shrine hall during the reign of King Rama V of Bangkok era. Interesting items of this monasteries are : the design of the main shrine hall, i.e., having no window at all, and very unusual mural paintings of gathering angels which are over 300 years old.

Its Sala Kanprian (multipurpose hall) is entirely built of teak wood. It used to be a hall in the Ayutthaya Grand Palace having very beautiful designs and wood carving work especially on the door panels. Inside the hall, there is a preaching throne with its most perfect wood carving and gold gilt works in the shape of Bangkok design.

**Hat Chao Samran :** This beach is located approximately 15 kilometers from Phetchaburi Market. Its importance as a tourist attraction can be dated back to the ancient days, i.e., according to the legend King Naresuan the Great and his younger brother King Eka Thotsarot of Ayutthaya era once visited here and they were so fond of the beauty of this beach that they spent several days on the beach causing the villagers to call the beach Hat Chao Samran (Happy King Beach) until now. The beach was the most popular one among other beaches in Thailand during the reign of King Rama VI When he ordered to have a beach palace built, called Hat Chao Samran Palace, and it was completed in the year 1918.

**Phraram Ratchaniwet :** This palace, originally called Ban Puen Palace, was located at Tambon Ban Mo, Amphoe Muang Changwat Phetchaburi. King Chulachomklao, Rama V, desired to have it built as a rainy

season palace with his own money. The plot of land was bought from a villager and the design was made by a German, Mr. Karl Deurring. Admiral HRH Prince Boriphat of Nakhonsawan and HRH Prince Damrong were assigned to monitor the construction. The palace is of European design and construction began in 1909 and completed in 1916. The palace was named during the reign of King Rama VI as Son Phetch Prasat Palace. The name was changed to be Phraram Ratchaniwet in the year 1918 when it was used as a palace to welcome and accommodate state visitors.

During the reign of King Rama VII the place was utilized, by the royal command, as Boy Scout Commanding School, Agricultural Teacher Training College, Tambon Public School, etc. In the year 1986, the Royal Thai Army requested the cooperation of the Fine Arts Department to renovate the palace spending the budget of the Fine Arts Department to the amount of 2.8 million baht and the budget of the Royal Thai Army to the amount of 8.3 million baht. The renovation was completed in the year 1987. It is expected that this palace will be used as the Phetchaburi National Museum.

To enter Phraram Ratchaniwet, a notifying letter must be delivered in advance to Commander of Military District, 3 rd Battalion, 11 Infantry, Amphoe Muang, Phetchaburi 76000.

## **TOURIST ATTRACTION** **IN AMPHOE BANLAEM AREA**

**Wat Khao Takhrao :** This monastery is located at Tambon Bang Khrok, Amphoe Ban Laem and is accessible by two routes, i.e., through a 15 kilometer left hand branching road not far from Phetchaburi township (coming from Bangkok) where one can recognize a clear sign board, and another route is going from Phetchaburi

township to Ban Laem where one has to continue the journey for another six kilometer distance. This monastery houses a sitting Buddha image in the subduing evil attitude having a height of 29 inches and a lap width of 21 inches; it is called Luang Phao Khao Takhrao. There are a huge number of villagers and visitors who make a trip to pay homage and affix to the image, as an offering, gold leaf thus currently causing non clear vision of the original image's characteristics. There is a legend saying that this luang pho is one of the three brother Buddha images and the other two are : Luang Pho Sothon of Changwat Chachoengsao and Luang Pho Wat Ban Laem of Changwat Samut Songkhram. Some other legends say this image is one of the five-brother images, i.e., to include Luang Pho Bang Phli Yai and Luang Pho Wat Rai Khing of Changwat Nakhon Pathom to the above three images. However, the source of origin of this Buddha image is that during the fall of the Ayutthaya era, the villagers of Ban Laem migrated from Phetchaburi to the mouth of the Mae Klong River (the present Samut Songkhram folks descend from those people) just to be away from the Burmese troop marching route. One day a fisherman found two Buddha images through his usual trawling, in the bay area. One image is a standing Buddha in the attitude of carrying an alms bowl, and another is a sitting Buddha in the attitude of subduing evil. Ban Laem folks enshrined the standing Buddha at Wat Ban Laem which is now Wat Phetch Samut Wihan in the heart of Samut Songkhram township while the rest was given to relative at Bang Tabun to be enshrined at Wat Khao Takhrao of Amphoe Ban Laem, Changwat Phetchaburi.

## **TOURIST ATTRACTIONS** **IN AMPHOE THA YANG AREA**



**Kaeng Krachan Dam** : The dam is located in the vicinity of Amphoe Tha Yang 53.5 kilometers from Phetchaburi township. There are two accessible roads to the dam, i.e., through Amphoe Tha Yang where one must go for an additional distance of 30 kilometers, or by Highway No. 4 where a right turn is to be made at KM. 186-187 for a distance of 30 kilometers. Kaeng Krachan Dam was completed in the year 1966 having a height of 58 meters, length of 760 meters. The top width is eight meters while the widest part of the base is 250 meters. It can eliminate the water shortage problem in Amphoe Hau Hin through the mouth of the Phetch River area. This dam was constructed because the Phetch Dam cannot store water and when water level in the Phetch River is too high it has to be released uselessly. Therefore, Kaeng Krachan Dam was constructed to store water, then deliver to the Phetch Dam for distribution into the irrigated area.

**Kaeng Krachan National Park** : This is the most extensive national park of Thailand occupying an area of 2,915 square kilometers or 1.8 million rai. It was declared to be a national park on June 12, 1981 with clearly defined areas for reservoir and the jungle to the north of the dam in the park area. Its general characteristic is that it is a year round green jungle originating many rivers.

#### *PLACES OF INTEREST WITHIN THE PARK AREA :*

*The Lake* : The lake occupies an approximate area of 45 square kilometers. It is generally called Kaeng Krachan Reservoir. A cruising trip is very popular with tourists visiting here.

*Natural Pine Trees Hill* : This place is located nine kilometers from the park office along the topped dam

road. On the hill top there are scenic spots, cliffs, and a rock garden.

There are several more tourist attractions in the park area but it is not yet developed. Therefore, those who are interested to visit such places have to make a foot trip. It is advised that a trekking trip should be made with the cooperation of Forest Department officials.

*Accommodation* : Kaeng Krachan National Park also provides accommodation service to tourists who desire to stay overnight at the dam site. Reservation must be made in advance at the Reservation Section, Royal Forest Department, Tel. 5790529

*Mode of Travel* : One has to use the same route leading to Kaeng Krachan Dam, but the journey has to be continued for another eight kilometers beyond the dam to reach the park office.

*Hat Puek Tian* : Puek Tian Beach is located in the vicinity of Tambon Puek Tian, Amphoe Tha Yang, seven kilometers south of Hat Chao Samran Beach. Otherwise one can travel via Phetch Kasem Highway; a left turn is made at Amphoe Tha Yang to join the road along the Irrigation Canal Route II for a distance of 15 kilometers. Puek Tian Canal flows through the area above Puek Tian Beach. The white sandy beach itself is very wide and long. The area surrounding the canal is a prairie dotted with samae trees providing very beautiful scenery.

*Tham Khao Tao Mo* : a newly discovered cave stretching for a vast area in Amphoe Tha Yang. Marvellous stalagmites and stalactites beautify a throne hall-like chamber in the cave. To get there, drive along the Highway 4, turn right at kilometer 186 to another branch road leading to Kaeng Krachan Dam and drive for 6 kilometers to Phetchaburi Water Transmission and Main-

tainance Project, then take a left turn and cross a bridge and follow direction signs for 15 kilometers to Wat Phra Phuttabat Khao Luk Chang. Khao Tao Mo or Tao Mo Mountain is another 9 kilometers beyond the Wat.

## **TOURIST ATTRACTIONS**

### **IN AMPHOE CHA-AM AREA**

**Hup Kraphong** : This place is located four kilometers before arriving at Cha-Am at KM.201-202. An asphalt road branches off on the right hand side for a distance of eight kilometers to the Hup Kraphong Cooperatives which is situated in the vicinity of Tambon Khao Yai. Amphoe Cha-Am originally was dry and non-fertile. In 1962 H.M. The King had the idea to help farmers in the Phetch Dam Settlement, the Hup Kraphong Rural Development Project was the result of the royal desire. It commenced in 1964 with support of Israel, and the name of the projects is "Thai-Israel Project". There were studies on various crops growing in accordance with market requirements. Farmers were advised to grow crops according to proper technology and there was an establishment of Hup Kraphong Cooperatives. Tourists can buy farm product at the market located in front of the demonstration center as well as to buy products made of hemp under the folk arts and crafts project.

**Hat Cha-Am** : This beach is located 41 kilometers from the township area where a two kilometer road branches off on the left to the beach. Cha-Am Beach is the most beautiful beach of Changwat Phetchaburi. Originally, Cha-Am was a tambon of Amphoe Nong Jok. After Hua Hin became popular, thus causing its land to become occupied by high rank and royal family members. They tried to locate a new resort location and under the leadership of HRH. Prince Narathip they

recognized that Cha-Am Beach was just as beautiful as Hua Hin Beach. Since then Cha-Am has become much more well known to the public. It was developed and promoted, and now has a district status.

The State Railways of Thailand operates a special trip to Cha-Am on every holiday. Detailed information can be obtained from Travel service Section, Tel. 2237-010, 2237020.

**MARUKHATHAIYAWAN PALACE** : This palace is a royal seaside resort. The construction materials were obtained from the demolished Hat Chao Samran Palace by the royal command of King Vajiravudh in the year 1923. Located at Tambon Huai Nua, Amphoe Cha-Am, KM.216, it is a little bit beyond Cha-Am Beach (going from Bangkok). This palace is noted for three two-storeyed wooden pavilions facing the sea, and is referred to as "the palace of love and hope". Series of halls are linked together throughout the palace. Residential halls of the royal consort members are located on the right wing. The residence of royal retainers is on the left wing. The central group of halls which is the royal residence consist of royal sitting and relaxing rooms, accommodations for close royal servants called Phisan Sakhon Hall, and the reading room. In addition, Samoson Sewakamat Hall, a two-storey open pavilion, is used as a meeting place, and sometimes as a theater. Two important dramas were shown on this stage in 1941 : "Phra Ruang" and "Wiwah Phra Samut". Chao Phraya Ramrakhop ordered a statue of King Vajiravudh, as a royal dedication, to be enshrined in the hall of Marukhathaiyawan Palace. An annual rite is conducted on November 25, the anniversary of King Vajiravudh's death.



## ACCOMMODATION IN AMPHOE MUANG AREA

(Area Code 032)

**Phetch Kasem Hotel** : 86/1 Phetch Kasem Rd., Tel 425581, 50 rooms, Rates : ฿ - 20-180

**Khao Wang Hotel** : 174/1-3 Rajawithi Rd., Tel. 425167, 50 rooms, Rates : ฿ 100-180

**Chomklao Hotel** : 1-3 Phongsuriya Rd., Tel. 425398, 30 rooms, Rates : ฿ 100-160

**Nam Chai Hotel** 49 Phongsuriya Rd., Tel. 425550, 22 Rooms, Rates : ฿ 80-140

**Sa-nguan Chai Hotel** 27 Damnoen Kasem Rd., Tel. 425051, 20 Rooms, Rates : ฿ 100-120.

## AT HAT CHAO SAMRAN

**Royal Thai Army Quatermaster Resort & Convalescence Area** : Reservation can be made at Chao Samran Beach, Tel. (032) 427033. There are 20 guest rooms at prices ranging from B 220-440 (for fan or air-conditioned rooms).

**Chao Hut Bungalow** : 10 bungalows, Rates : 100-200 baht and reservation can be made directly at Chao Samran Beach.

**Hat Chao Samran Hotel** : This hotel is operated by the Provincial Administration Organization and reservation can be made through Tel. (032) 425987 and 425989.

**Wang Chan Bungalow** : 11 bungalows, Rates ฿ 500-1,000 Tel. 01-2115479.

## IN HAT PUEK TIEN AREA

**Hat Phetch Resort** Tel. (01) 3170075, 46 Rooms, 50 Town Houses, Rates : 700-3,000 Baht, Bkk.Resv. Tel. 4335624.

**Puek Tien Villa** Tel. 428299, 428521, 60 Bangalows and Town Houses, Rates : ฿ 150-2,000

## IN HAT CHA-AM AREA

(Area Code 032)

**Dusit Resort and Polo Club** Phetch Kasem Rd., Tel. 520009,

316 Rooms, Rates ฿ 3,000-20,000 , Bkk.Resv.Tel. 2360450-9, Fax. 2834790-6

**Golden Sand** 850/1 Phetch Kasem Rd., Tel. 471617-8, 226 Rooms, Rates : ฿ 3,000 - 10,000 , Bkk.Resv.Tel. 2598977, 2580652 ext. 115, 116 Fax. 2598979.

**Methavalai** Ruam Chit Rd., Tel. 471028-9, 471145-6, 153 Rooms, Rates : ฿ 2,000-4,800 , Bkk. Reservation : Tel. 2151316, 2153317

**Home Cha-Am** : Ruam Chit Rd., Tel. 471243, 10 Rooms, Rates : ฿ 500

**Nirandon** : Ruam Chit Rd., Tel. 471038 Rates : ฿ 500

**White Hotel** : Ruam Chit Rd., Tel. 471118-9, 32 Rooms, Rates: ฿ 650-2,000

**Rua Makhm Villa** : Ruam Chit Rd., Tel. 471073, 471076 Rates : ฿ 400-1,700 Bkk. Reservation Tel. 5850009 (at 18.00-20.00 hours)

**Wiwattana** : Ruam Chit Rd., Tel. 471298, 9 Bungalows, Rates : ฿ 400-1,200

**Santisuk** : Ruam Chit Rd., Tel. 471211-2, 41 Bungalows, Rates : ฿ 300-1,600 Bkk. Reservation : Tel. 2511847, 2524640 Ext. 111.

**Santikham** : Ruam Chit Rd., Tel. 471512, 10 Bungalows and 6 town house rooms, Rates : ฿ 350-800, Bkk. Reservation : Tel. 5236944 (after 17.00 hours).

**Regent Cha-Am** : Phet Kasem Rd., Tel. 471492, 650 Rooms, Rates : ฿ 2,000-14,000 Bkk. Reservation : Tel. 2510305, Fax. 2535-143

**Chit Rawi Resort** : Ruam Chit Rd., Tel. 471382, 21 Rooms, Rates : ฿ 200-700

**Cha-Am Garden** : Ruam Chit Rd., Tel. 471046-7, 21 Bungalows, Rates : ฿ 1,000-1,300

**Cha-Am Cabana** : 262/26 Hat Khlong Thian, Tel. 471190, 36 Rooms, Rates : ฿ 800-2,000, Bkk. Reservation : Tel. 3943137, 3942-512

**Ban Sadai Di** : 241/34 Ruam Chit Rd., Tel. 471393, 16 Rooms, Rates : ฿ 300-1,200, Bkk Reservation : Tel. 2873266 (between 18.00-20.00 hrs.)

**Narumon Lucky House** : Ruam Chit Rd., Tel. 471440, 471220, 10

Bungalows, Rates : ฿ 500-1,000

**Cha-Am Phoem Suk** : Ruam Chit Rd., Tel. 471347, 8 Bungalows, Rates : ฿ 800

**Cha-Am Inn** : Ruam Chit Rd., Tel. 471154-5, 32 Rooms, Rates : ฿ 250

**Cha-Am Villa** : Ruam Chit Rd., Tel. 471010, 11 Bungalows, Rates : ฿ 200-800

**Kaen Chan** : Ruam Chit Rd., Tel. 471314, 17 Bungalows, Rates : ฿ 1,200-1,500 Bkk. Reservation : Tel. 2156977

**Beach Garden Hotel** (Suan Buak Hat Hotel) : Phet Kasem Rd., Tel. 471335-6 Rates : ฿ 1,500-5,000, Bkk. Reservation : Tel. 2331794, 2331792, 2336886-8, Fax. 2331791

**Cha-Am Sea View Palace** : Tel. 471090, 34 Rooms, Rates : ฿ 300-1,000

**Hat Thawisuk** : 20 Rooms, Rates : ฿ 700-2,500, Bkk. Reservation : Tel. 4130275

**Cha-Am Lagoon Resort** : Tel. (01) 2112408, 58 Rooms, Rates : ฿ 1,300-1,800, 12 Bungalows, Rates : ฿ 2,000-3,800, Bkk. Reservation : Tel. 2377700, Fax. 2377710.

**Hat Thatsani** : Km. 220, Cha-Am Beach, 10 Bungalows, Rates : ฿ 500-800, Bkk. Reservation : Tel. 2770772 or Phone-link Tel. 152 ext. 121479

**Somkheat Villa** : 277/3-12 Cha-Am Beach, Tel. 471834-5, 471243 52 Rooms, Rates : ฿ 550-950, 6 town houses, Rates : ฿ 1,600-2,000 Bkk Reservation : Tel. 3188192, 31288010

**Cha-Am Marina** Phetch Kasem Rd., Km.210.5, Tel. 471851-6, 56 Rooms, Rates : ฿ 1,400-2,000, Bkk. Resv. Tel. 2591714, 2591726-7, Fax. 2591726.

#### RESTAURANTS

**Phetch Pinkaeo** 80 Phetch Kasem Rd., Tel. 425110

**Wanphen** 166 Ratchawithi Rd., Tel. 425616

**Rotthip** 45/22 Phetch Kasem Rd.

**Yen Chai** 241/8 Ruam Chit Rd., Tel. 471213

**Kaen Chan** Cha-Am Beach, Tel. 471314

**Ban Kanom Thai** 130 Phetch Kasem Rd., Tel. 428526-7

## LOCAL GOODS/FOODS

Phetchaburi is well known as a province that produces several kinds of delicious desserts such as kha-nom mo kaeng (similar to pudding, made of crushed steamed mong bean, egg, coconut milk and sugar which is, after well mixed, baked under the charcoal fire); khao kriap (dried pastry sheet having coconut, sugar and sesame as ingredients and has to be grilled on a charcoal fire before serving); honey baked banana; fruits toffee; kluai khai (small banana having sweeter flavour); etc. Visitors can buy those local products both in town and along Phetch Kasem road side and Khao Wang area for consumption and/or as souvenir.

Phetchaburi is also famous for its fruits especially rose-apples and lamuts (sapodillas); besides, there are mangoes, tamarinds, oranges and kluai khai (small bananas having sweeter flavour).

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**Tourism Authority of Thailand - Cha-am Office :**  
**500/51 Phetch Kasem Rd., Amphoe Cha-am,**  
**Phetchaburi 76000, Tel. (032) 471502**

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**PHETCHABURI PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR'S  
 OFFICE**  
**TEL. (032) 425573**

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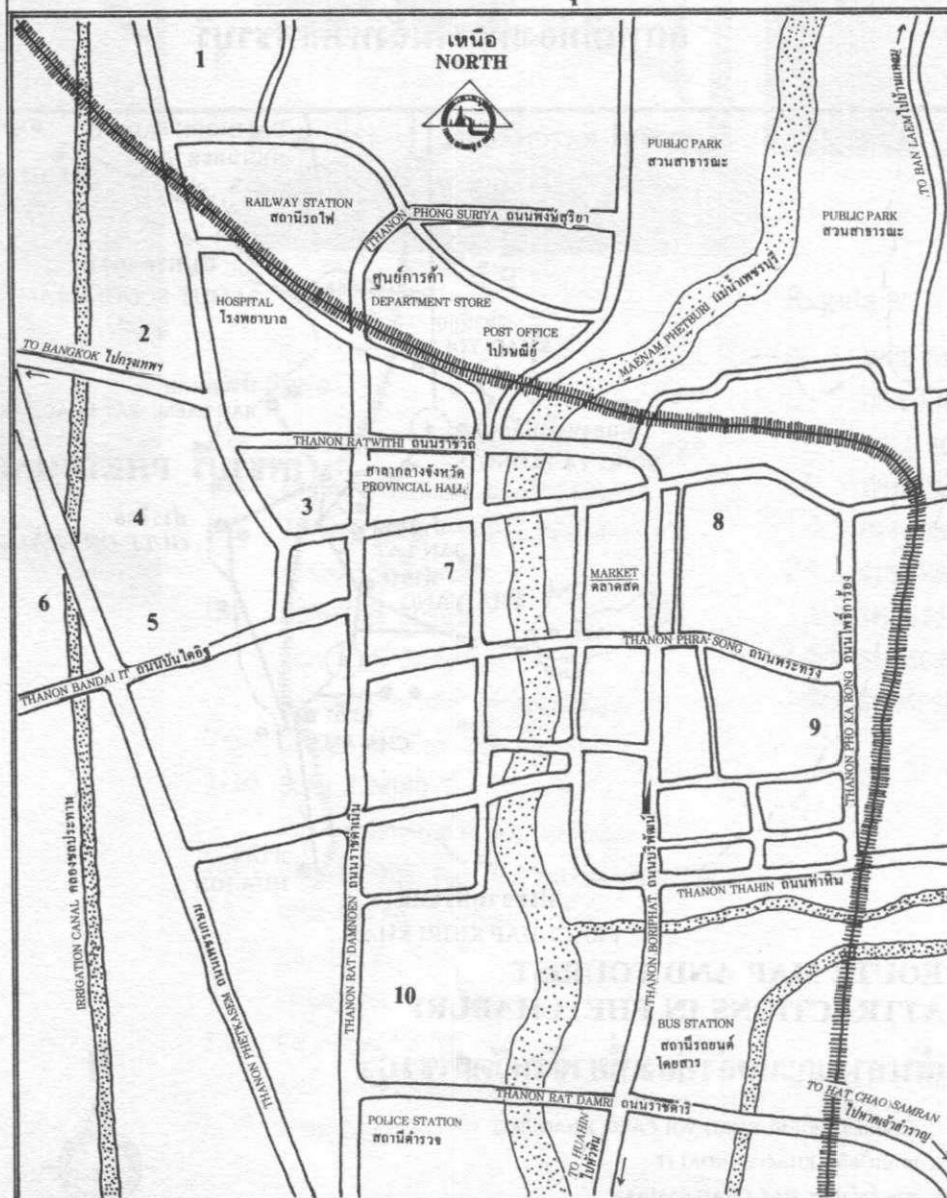
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**Information Development Section  
 Tourism Authority of Thailand**

## MAP OF PHETCHABURI MUNICIPALITY

## แผนที่ตัวเมืองเพชรบุรี



## สถานที่สำคัญ PLACES OF INTEREST

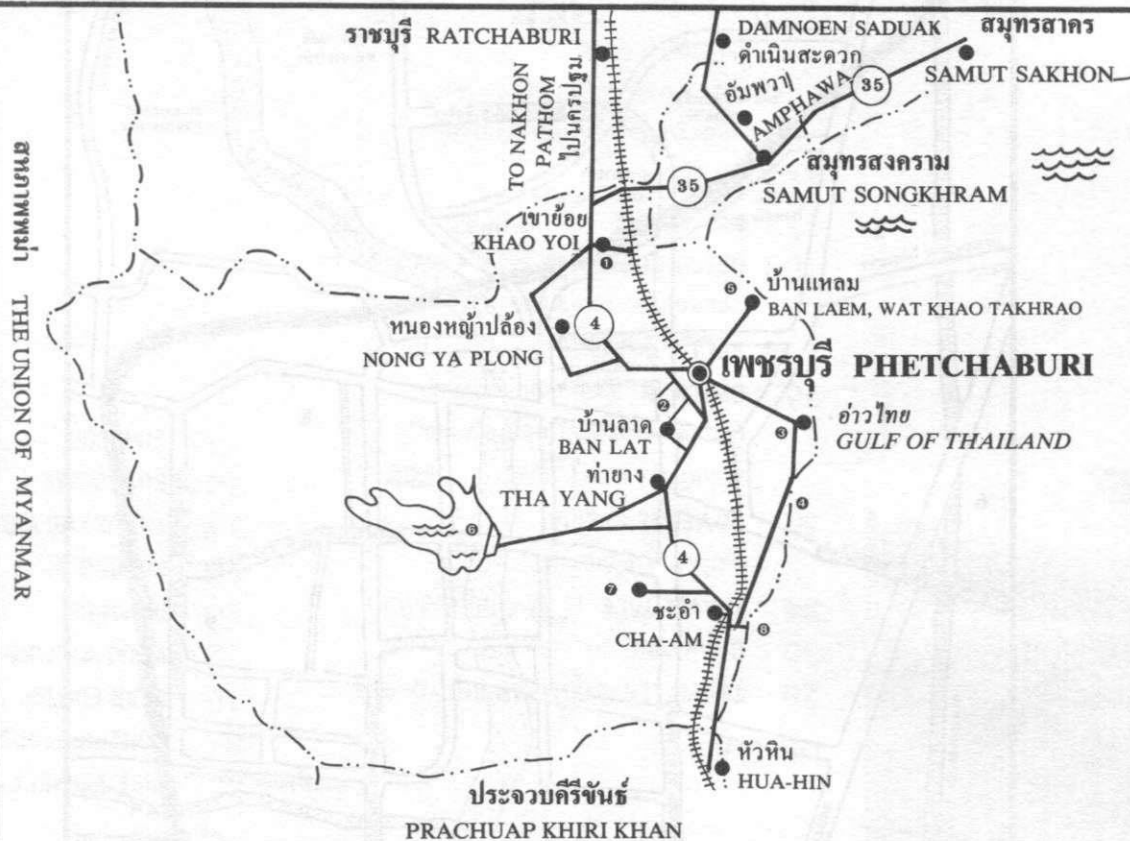
NOT TO SCALE ไม่ใช้กำหนดขนาด

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. อำเภอเมือง THAM KHAO LUANG                  | 6. เขามันโดอิ KHAO BANDAI IT            |
| 2. บ้านขนมไทย BAN KHANOM THAI                  | 7. วัดมหาธาตุ WAT MAHATHAT              |
| 3. ศาลหลักเมือง CITY PILLAR SHRINE             | 8. วัดใหญ่สุวรรณาราม WAT YAI SUWANNARAM |
| 4. เขาวัง KHAW WANG                            | 9. วัดกำแพงแดง WAT KAMPANG LAENG        |
| 5. อำเภอทูลกระหม่อม THAM PHRA PHRAPUTTHASAIYAT | 10. วัดบ้านเนิน BAN PUEN PALACE         |



# ATTRACTIONS IN PHETCHABURI

## สถานที่ท่องเที่ยวในจังหวัดเพชรบุรี



### ROUTE MAP AND TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN PHETCHABURI

#### เส้นทางและแหล่งท่องเที่ยวจังหวัดเพชรบุรี

1. ถ้ำเขาย้อย, เขาย้อย KHAO YOI CAVE, KHAO EKO
2. เขามันไดอิฐ KHAO BANDAI IT
3. หาดเจ้าสำราญ HAT CHAO SAMRAN
4. หาดปึกเตียน HAT PUEK TIAN
5. บ้านแหลม, วัดเขาตะเครา BAN LAEM, WAT KHAO TAKHRAO
6. แก่งกระจาน KAENG KRACHAN
7. หุบกระพง HUP KRAPHONG
8. หาดชะอำ HAT CHA-AM

